interests of the inhabitants of the northern districts of this kingdom, would feel it their duty to give their strenuous opposition to the Bill; and he hoped they would be supported by all those who believed there was either wisdom or common sense in the principles of political economy.

Mr. Hume.—If the noble lord had 3,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* to spare, he (Mr. Hume) would oppose his plan. The increase of the tax upon coals would be attended by most mischievous consequences. The embankment, instead of being an improvement, would be the greatest possible impediment to the navigation, but he would say no more on the subject, as the Bill was to be postponed until next session—"sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Sir F. Trench advocated the erection of a new bridge on the other side of the House of Parliament, and proposed that old Westminster-bridge should be continued until the New Houses of Parliament were completed. Instead of putting a tax on coals, he would suggest, that the Government should erect a railroad on the site of the embankment. This railroad would not only pay its own expense, but the expense of the embankment, and would at the same time greatly add to the embellishment of the river.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF SOUTHEY.

A Meeting took place on Saturday week last, at the Institution, Park-street, to take into consideration the erection of a monument to the memory of Dr. Southey, in Bristol Cathedral. The Mayor, W. L. Clarke, Esq., took the chair, and introduced the subject, commenting upon the claims which Dr. Southey had upon the recognition of the people of Bristol, as a native of their city, who had conferred honour upon the place of his birth, by the manner in which he had distinguished himself in several branches of literature.

J. S. Harford, Esq., after adverting to the high moral tone of Southey's writings, and to the sincere reverence for Christian revelation displayed in them, and observing that the proposed erection of a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey by no means rendered it a work of supererogation to offer a similar tribute to his genius in the cathedral of his native town, moved, as the first resolution, "That it is incumbent on the citizens of Bristol to give public testimony of the sense they entertain of the worth and genius of Dr. Southey; and that, therefore, a subscription be now opened for the purpose of erecting to his memory, in the cathedral of this, his native city, a monument, ornamental to that edifice, and worthy of the poet's fame"—which was carried unanimously.

The next resolution was in reference to the appointment of a committee, and the following gentlemen were named:—the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Bristol; the Very Rev. the Dean of Bristol; the Canon in Residence for the time being; Sir Charles Elton; Walter Savage Landor, Esq.; J. S. Harford, Esq.; the Rev. John Eagles; Dr. Pritchard; C. L. Walker, Esq.; J. Cottle, Esq.; Rev. T. Grinfield; Dr. Symonds; P. F. Aiken, Esq.; S. S. Wayte, Esq.; J. C. Swayne, Esq; Jere Hill, Esq.; and C. B. Fripp, Esq. J. S. Harford, Esq., was chosen as treasurer, and the Rev. George Swayne, secretary.

A design, by Baily, for the monument, was then brought forward. It consisted of allegorical figures of Poetry and History, and a large medallion, on which was a profile of the poet in bas-relief. The architectural members were simple, but belonging to the forms of classic art. This design was sent by Mr. Cottle to C. B. Fripp, Esq.

Dr. Budd stated that a resolution had been placed in his hands, to the effect that the thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. Baily, and that his design be adopted; but he could not help observing that this design, however beautiful, did not appear to be in harmony with the character of the structure for which it was intended, and that on that account he should hesitate to offer the resolution without some amendment.

Mr. Harford remarked, that the confidence which Mr. Baily's name would inspire as to the satisfactory execution of the monument, and the feeling in his favour as a native of Bristol, would induce many gentlemen to subscribe, if it were understood that the design would be by him, who might not otherwise do so.

Mr. Sidney called the attention of the meeting to recommendations of the Royal Commission on Fine Arts, that, in future, monuments erected in Westminster Abbey should be more in accordance with the character of the building than had hitherto been the case. He thought that, after such a recommendation from such high authority, after a proposition had been seriously considered in high quarters for removing the monuments in Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's, to a suitable edifice, it would be well to pause ere they decided on adopting a design so entirely unsuitable to the character of the edifice in which it was to be erected. He begged to remind them that there was a numerous society, distinguished not less for their attainments than for the enthusiasm with which they pursued their objects, who were earnestly engaged in renovating the churches of this kingdom, and reducing their ornaments to an ecclesiastical character; and he feared that if a purely classic design, however beautiful, were adopted, the committee would be deprived of an important amount of subscriptions. He did not for one moment venture to criticise the works of Baily, which could not but afford to all who examined them feelings of pleasure and admiration; but he could not consider that this particular design was in the true character for the position designed. It was his anxiety to see erected, not a mere mural tablet, but a monument suitable in character to the ancient cathedral, and yet worthy of the great man whom it would commemorate, and of the great city by which it was to be raised.

The Mayor observed that the design offered had struck him as rather too closely resembling a very beautiful one already in the cathedral, by the same accomplished artist. He referred to that to the late bishop—a medallion and allegorical figures. He suggested that Mr. Baily might be nominated as the artist, although the present design should not be adopted.

F. Ward, Esq., suggested that the nature of the monument should be left open to future consideration, and that the attention of the meeting should at present be confined to determining the means by which it might be carried into effect.

The Mayor then altered the wording of the resolution; when it was put and carried unanimously.

The subject of the subscription-book being broached, J. S. Harford, Esq., suggested, as the most satisfactory plan, that the subscriptions should be small, in order that they might be numerous; as it would be much more desirable that a monument to so eminent a citizen of Bristol should be raised by small subscriptions from a large number of his townsmen, than by large sums only from a few.

A vote of thanks to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, for permission to erect the monument in the cathedral, and for their liberality in remitting the customary fees, was moved by Sir C. Elton, seconded by the Rev. J. Eagles, and passed.

The subscriptions amounted, including those that had been previously entered, to 150*l.*; 500*l.* is the sum named as required for the purpose in view; but, of course, the nature of the design must depend greatly on the pecuniary means at command.—*Great Western Advertiser.*

THE NEW ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL AT NEW CROSS.

This edifice, situate as above-mentioned, and intended, in accordance with the rules of the corporation, as the future scene for the education of the sons of the less affluent naval and marine officers, is almost completed, and the pupils now on vacation will be enabled to enter it on their return, on the 5th of August next; so that Alfred House, Camberwell, formerly known as the Royal Naval School, will no longer be occupied as such. It will be recollected that when the new building was first contemplated, many urgent appeals were made to the public on behalf of the fund required for the erection, and the claims of the British navy to gratitude were earnestly set forth, as were also the objects of the institution, which are not entirely confined to the education of those intend for the navy, the pupils receiving instructi as the sons of naval officers, that will qual them for all professions, and the gene pursuits of life. Some very liberal subscr tions were subsequently made to the buildi fund. His Royal Highness Prince Alb subscribed 100 guineas, and the corporation London 200*l.* Amongst other subscripti were those of the Archbishop of Conterbu 50*l.*; the East India Company, 100*l.*; Lord Bishop of Elphin, 20*l.*; Mr. Alderm Lucas, 100*l.*; the Earl of Yarborough, 10 Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart., 200*l.*; Messrs. Dru mond and Co., 50*l.*; Messrs. Coutts and C 20*l.*, &c.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and se ral members of the nobility are also amon the subscribers; and his late Majesty Willi IV. was an annual donor of 100*l.*

The site for this national institution purchased from the governors of Chri Hospital and the Clothworkers' Compa The land consists of seven acres, most favo ably situated at New-cross, four miles fr London, and commands a view of that pr monument of British glory, Greenwich H pital. The edifice is from the design of Jo Shaw, Esq., surveyor of Christ's Hospi and Messrs. Locke and Neesham, of Th bald's-road, are the builders. When co pleted, the length, according to the plan, be 280 feet by 170 feet; and when the en plan shall be carried out, there will be acco modation for 400 pupils. It is at present c culated for 260. The ground-floor contains apartments. In the upper story there are dormitories, ushers' rooms, wardrobes, libra museum, &c. It appears that about one-fou of the edifice remains unfinished, and the o impediment to the completion is want of fun which, it is to be hoped, will not be long wi held.

THE NEW COLLEGE OF CHEMISTR

It has long been remarked as a very seri defect in the scientific establishments of country, that there is in existence no inst tion especially devoted to the study and prac of chemical science, similar to that of Gies presided over by the celebrated Profes Liebig; and that if the student desire perfect himself in analysis and research, must resort to the schools of the Contin With the increasing appreciation of the pow and importance of chemistry, as a science, the daily extension of its practical applicat to all the useful arts, especially to agricult the deficiency has become more and m manifest; and we are happy to perceive the first step has been taken towards supply it by the establishment of a college or sch where analysis and research are to be tau practically and systematically, and where education of the scientific chemist can completed at a moderate expense. A spectus or proposal for founding such a coll has been sent to us, from which we extract following summary of the objects it is inten to embrace.

First, a laboratory, as designed by Sir Hu phrey Davy, and on the model of Gies Secondly, a college for the instruction of s dents, and for qualifying public lecturers teachers. Thirdly, departments for the ap cation of chemistry to especial purposes agriculture, geology, and mineralogy, by analysis of soils, rocks, &c.), to manufactu medicine, physiology, and the arts. Fourth the employment of such means as may app expedient for facilitating the pursuit of sci tific chemistry throughout the country.

These are national objects, and we sh rejoice to see them carried out to the full extent. The advantages to be derived fr such an institution are so apparent, that need not enlarge upon them, and we can entertain a doubt of the public support be awarded to the undertaking. We may rema that the list of the provisional council conta some of the first names in the country.

To the above we may add, in no departm of art or science would such an institution more beneficial, if rightly conducted, than building and architecture, it being at preser singular fact, that in proportion as chemi knowledge has extended under the pres means, so have the right choice, and con quently the duration, of building materials trograded.

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